

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MAGAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS:

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,362 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,250 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 188 Tons, and "NANNING," 169 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 5 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5 P.M. Round trips "take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SAUJI." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fans in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 30th May.
S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao 4 P.M.

Fares, Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the Trip.
S.S. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai* will not run on Sunday, 30th inst.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1969. Manager. 196

LUXURY COMFORT QUIET

ESACRYL, COMFORT, QUIET,
FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT

CUISINE.

STAY AT THE

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [25]

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
Proprietors. Managers,
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor,"

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers, carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Leases Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

CALCUTTA, 19, Bealock Street.

SHANGHAI, 105, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 26th March 1907.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbor and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 503, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Mothers, Soofa, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Entry about 1st proximo.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 7, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 5 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPOW TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vieux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,

E. D. Sassoon & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE Manager of Kennedy's Stable begs to inform the residents of Kowloon and district that, provided sufficient support be forthcoming, he will be prepared to ESTABLISH a SHOEING FORGE at Kowloon, where Horses and Ponies can be shod by experienced Shanghai farriers in stated days, to be arranged later.

Inasmuch as expense will be incurred in hiring suitable premises and in fitting up the forge, the manager hopes that the scheme will have general support.

Those desirous of availing themselves of the above are requested to send in their names and number of horses or ponies to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,

Manager,

Kennedy's Stables.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO—

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted; to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application, Coast Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1908.

AUTHOR'S EARNINGS.

HALL CAINE'S STRIFE FOR LITERARY SUCCESS.

CUTCLIFFE HYNE'S FIRST NOVEL.

Hall Caine has stirred up a sort of literary horde's nest by describing his early experiences as a writer, says an American contemporary. His main offence consists in speaking of having a stiff struggle on an income of \$1,500 a year. Most of his critics—many of whom are prominent authors, describe this stipend as princely, and they then give sombre insights into their own earnings. Hall Caine, when he started on the race for literary success, had a regular salary of \$1,000 a year from the Liverpool Mercury; while he was making another \$500 on the side by contributions and reviews published in the Athenaeum and Academy. Out of his first book, he complains, he made only \$8.00, while for his third book—The Deemster—he obtained only \$750.

Edgar Jepson, author of the successful book, Sybil Falcon, handles Hall Caine without gloves, and says that his income was incomparably greater than most aspirants to literary distinction. Speaking for himself, Jepson says: Out of my first book I made exactly nothing at all; out of my second, The Passion of Romance, which I am frequently assured is the best book I ever wrote I made \$10; out of my first five books I made \$85.52—or about \$167.30 per book. They contain some of the best works I ever did, and I have kept the figures as a warning to young men and women desirous of essaying the gamble of fiction. It is my experience that not one beginner in twenty makes 300 out of his first novel. I believe that \$100 is above the average.

In a similar strain to that of Edgar Jepson writes Silas K. Hocking, Frankfort Moore, Gilbert Parker, Charles Marriott, Cutcliffe Hyne and others. The last-named writer, speaking of his own income, says:

SEAMY SIDE OF LITERATURE.

I wrote long novels which did not advance past the manuscript stage. I then descended to writing boys' books and sold two to Blackie for something like \$150 apiece. I was working six years before I made \$500 a year, during all the time I was travelling about the world, getting material at first hand.

Charles Marriott, now recognised as one of the English novelists who have arrived, gives some illuminating items which show the seamy side of literature. Among other things, he says: When I wrote my first novel my wife and I with two children were living on \$750 a year. This took me from 9 to 6 every day to earn by a fairly exhausting occupation, so that I had only the evenings for writing. I sold my first novel outright for \$125. For the next two years my actual earnings by writing amounted to \$1,830, or \$95 a year. This sum represents two novels, twelve short stories, the same number of miscellaneous articles and a little reviewing.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1909.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$6 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1908.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a drum below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a drum below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a ball below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a ball below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:—

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. Sai Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Shi Tan Koi.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light-house.

J. C. FLEMING,

Director.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
DepartmentALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

CHINA.

We are now showing our new
"ART" TOILET SETS in four
lustrous art glazes.

CRUSHED

STRAWBERRY
CELESTINE BLUE
BRONZE GREEN
and
ORANGE

AT 9.75 per set of

6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic
WHITE and GOLD SET

AT 7.50 per set of

6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the
unique advantage of being able to
purchase any single piece of either
of the above toilet sets, to replace
breakages.

CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is
now complete with new and select
patterns, from the lowest priced
SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS
at prices to suit every income.THE "POLO"
SCOTCH LACE
4 YARDS LONG

At 5.00 per pair

is strongly recommended as a strong
and inexpensive, good washing
Curtain, in white only.We also stock these Curtains at
0.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50,
15.00, and 18.50 in white and ecru
and in a large variety of designs.Our MUSLIN CURTAINS com-
prise all the latest styles, in
Plain, Frilled and
Bordered, Madras in
white and ecruWHITE & FIGURED
BOOK MUSLINS.FRILLED COIN
SPOT
BOOK MUSLINS
and
EMBROIDERED
SWISS.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.28, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1900.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE
FARMS.TENDERS are invited for the lease of
1. Revenue Farms in the State of North
Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out
hereunder.REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE
OF NORTH BORNEO.1. In making arrangements for the leasing
of the Farms for the next term of 10 years,
1910 and 1911, the Government reserves to
itself the right of vesting the Farms (as pro-
vided in the Proclamations annexed as
Schedule A appended) in any person,
by public or private sale as may be
thought fit.Subject to the above reservation it is hereby
notified that tenders will be received at the
Office of the Secretary to the Government, Sandakan,
up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th day of
October, 1900, for the purchase of the exclu-
sive privileges of the Farms described below
for a period of one, two or three years com-
mencing on the 1st January, 1910.Any person either for himself alone or for
himself and others, may, either in person or by
agent duly accredited in writing, on any date
prior to the said noon of the 11th October next,
submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any
tender he may think fit for all or any of the
Farms, provided such tender is in conformity
with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out
and fulfils all the conditions required of the
Farms.All tenders so made will (except at the ex-
press wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be
received and treated by the Government as
strictly confidential.On receiving any such tender, Government
reserves to itself the right of deciding whether
it shall be considered or not.If Government decides not to consider the
tender, it will be returned to the tenderer
under sealed cover.All tenders accepted for consideration by
Government will be, in the first instance, re-
tained by Government for further consideration
with the tenders handed in on 11th October,
1900, which will be opened at noon on that
date, after which the successful tenderer will
be selected.3. The Farms, above referred to, are—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium,
Spirit, Gambling and Fava-broking, as fol-
lows—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.

(b) In one concession for any of the follow-
ing Districts of the State, the limits named
including the interior territory watered by the
rivers within the limits given respectively:—(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory
bounded on the one side by the true right
watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on
the other by the true left watershed of the
Paitan River.(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bound-
ed on the one side by the true left watershed
of the Paitan River and on the other by the
true right watershed of the Pindasan River.(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory
bounded on the one side by the true right
watershed of the Pindasan River and on the
other by the northern boundary of Province
Clarke.(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory
bounded on the one side by the true right
watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on
the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South
at Broershoek point.(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory
between Batu-Batu and the Lawar northern
watershed.4. The attention of those desirous of tender-
ing is drawn to the following terms:—(a) The tenderer must state in his tender
the annual sum offered for the Farm for the
three years 1910, 1911 and 1912: a different
sum may be offered for the first, second and
third years respectively. The tenderer must
also clearly state the proportion of the amount
Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.(b) The Government does not bind itself to
accept the highest or any tender, and reserves
to itself the right of making any arrangements
it may deem advisable as regards the letting of
the Farms.(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in
English, and in the vernacular language of the
tenderer, the names, residences and occupa-
tions of the persons tendering, and similar
information regarding any security or any
particulars that the tenderer wishes to propose.(d) The successful tenderer will be called
upon to enter in a contract under the provi-
sions of the Proclamations named in Schedule
A appended.(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the
Farms may be seen on application at the
Office of the said Secretary at Sandakan, or
of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of
Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Hongkong.(f) The successful tenderer will be required
to deposit with the Finance Commissioner,
Sandakan, security to the value of three
months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of
money to the amount of one month's Farm
rent, and title deeds to the amount of two
months' Farm rent.(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by
Government for the Opium Farm for 1910,
1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per catty	\$ 2.40
" chi	00.30
" hui packet	00.15
"	00.12
"	00.08
"	00.05

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for
seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the
Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at
prices higher than those fixed by Government
and named above (g).(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their
own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit
Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirits.(j) During the continuance of the Farm
period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be
entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be
approved by Government) to be affixed to any
Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to
any vessel containing Spirits for sale.(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been
appointed by the Governor, they will be re-
quired to submit to the Secretary to the
Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing
full particulars as to the Title Deeds they pro-
pose to deposit with the Government as
security for the said two months' Farm rent.
If these are considered satisfactory, the new
Farmers will be required to execute a mort-
gage of the property to the Government as
provided for by law.(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be
required to rent certain Farm buildings at
Jesselton.(m) The following Proclamations govern the
conduct of the Farms in N. B. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1900 as
amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1900.

The Gambler's Proclamation No. 24 of
1900 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and
No. 3 of 1906.The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of
1891.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

The annual report for 1900 on the Japanese reorganization of Korea, which has lately been issued by the Residency-General at Seoul, must be read with special interest, in that it contains the history both of the old administration and of the new. On July 20, 1900, it will be remembered, the Emperor Yi Hui, who had filled up the cup of wrath by secretly dispatching envoys to the Hague Conference and was accused, not without reason, of plotting a coup d'état that involved indiscriminate assassinations, was forced to abdicate in favour of his son, the present Emperor. Four days later a new agreement was signed whereby the Residency-General, "acquired" initiative, as well as consultative competence to enact and enforce laws and ordinances, to appoint and remove Korean officials, and to place capable Japanese subjects in the ranks of Korean officialdom. Therewith the old order passed away for ever and if, after nearly two years of operation, it is still too soon to speak with unqualified approval of the new, no doubt can well exist of the justification of Japan's interference. Even her most adverse critics admit that the old Court was a hot-bed of sedition and a harbourage for the least desirable characters whose sole purpose was to enrich themselves at the Imperial, that is to say the national expense. In 1906 the Residency-General, as we are told in the present report, obtained the Emperor's permission to set a ground at the palace gates and to institute a system of passes; but in the opposition to this measure aroused little or no improvement was effected. The Imperial Household Department and the control of the administration, which had been carefully divided when Japan first acquired the right of protection over Korea, were now "intextricably confused; and while the nation languished, the Court was crowded with expensive sinecures. Whatever advice Japan tendered was politely received, we read, and invariably disregarded, while the nation at large, which certainly had cause enough to be discontented with the existing order, maintained an attitude of stubborn resistance to all innovations.

Not a few of the changes described in the Residency-General's report have been noted from time to time in these columns, but it may be convenient to summarize them briefly as they are now set forth. The first care, we are told, was to put the Household and the Executive again on separate bases, a process which led to the reduction of the Household staff by about two-thirds and a timely investigation of the Imperial private property. Meanwhile the remodelling of the Administration involved practically a complete Japanization of the whole system of government. A Japanese Vice-Minister, whose powers of supervision would appear to be considerably in excess of those usually associated with this office, was allotted to every Department of State. Outside every three of the secretaries and clerks in Japanese, as are the chiefs of the Bureau of Police Affairs, of the Metropolitan Police and of the Customs. In local government the same system was closely followed, with a secretary, competent to act in the Governor's absence, a police inspector and three clerks in each provincial government, all of whom are Japanese. Not the least important of the Resident-General's work was the reformation of the judicial system, which, in addition to being most deplorably corrupt, had permitted such abominations as the torture of witnesses and the putting under arrest of defendants in civil actions. The law courts, we are to believe, have already been reorganized, with Japanese judges in all tribunals. The laws themselves are being codified, and the new code is expected to be completed by about the middle of next year. On the financial reorganization of Korea we can touch but lightly. It involved a thorough overhauling of the whole scheme of taxation, which under the old régime had certainly given rise to the most wasteful leakage; reassessment of taxable property; currency reform; and the compilation of an orthodox annual budget. Finally we are told that new industries have been introduced; roads and railways have been constructed; coasts lighted and buoyed; sanitation instituted; posts, telegraphs and telephones provided; agriculture stimulated and equipped with new appliances. For all these undertakings it is not surprising that Japan should have had to be principally, if not entirely, Korea's banker, and according to "The Times" correspondent's estimates she is at present out of pocket to the extent of something like fourteen and half millions sterling.

In dealing with Korea the outside world is more than ordinarily in doubt as to what view to take. If on the one hand we hesitate, naturally, to believe the stories that have been freely circulated of oppression of Koreans in restricted districts, it is not unreasonable to think that the Japanese versions of the working of the new system may occasionally be coloured by the wish that is parent to the thought. Even so well-disposed a critic as the correspondent whom we have quoted above admits the mistake that was made by the Residency-General, within a few days of the Emperor's abdication, in disbanding the Korean army without sufficient forethought for what would become of its members. That the troops in question were equally useless and wasteful appears to be readily agreed, and the new method of imparting a general military training to the youth of the country will probably produce far better results in due course. But to turn the ex-soldiers adrift without proper regard for their future employment was, in effect, only to swell the ranks of outlaws and insurgents throughout the land, the suppression of which, not yet wholly accomplished, has already cost Japan nearly a million pounds. The inherent obstinacy of the Korean nation to accept reform is a great and vexatious obstacle to its protectors, who are undoubtedly inspired, in the first instance, with desire for the betterment of the country. But while no praise can be too high for the ability and the temperate statesmanship of Prince Ito himself, it is possible that his intentions are converted into something quite different by the time that the

execution of them has been transmitted downwards into the hands of the petty bureaucrats. Beyond doubt Japan, a mistress of the art of organization, has already achieved wonders in the reorganization of Korea. But organization is only a truly efficient in proportion to its adaptability; and it is conceivable that the Japanese administrators of Korea may take so much scientific pleasure in the perfection of their machine, as to lead them to forget that touch of sentiment which is necessary to make it acceptable. The Koreans have been too long accustomed to the casual ways of the old administration to be let out of leading-strings, at least for some time to come. But the ultimate success of colonization depends on the extent to which the colonists are left to their own devices; and every fresh concession that can be made to Koreans in the direction of self-management will strengthen the foundations of the new order that was instituted two years ago.—*N. C. D. News.*

Auctions.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. NIEDHARDT, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

the 27th May, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 11, Conduit Road, "Ranfurly."

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue). On View To-morrow (Wednesday), 26th May, 1900.

TERMS.—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Sir FRANCIS PIGOTT, Kt., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, The "Kyrie," No. 13, The Peak.

(On expiry of Lease) THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, PARALLEL BEST WAVY GLASSWARE, DINNER WAGON, KOREAN BRASSWARE, Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING TABLES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, WARDING and GILLOW'S BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATRESSES, JAPANESE CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TIEN-TSIN CARPET (new), TIEN-TSIN RUGS, CARD TABLE, &c., &c.

Also, One COTTAGE PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co., and A few GOOD LAW BOOKS.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS.—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House-Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OIL AND F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 27th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MID-DESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 8 A.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1900.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "BRAEMAR," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1900.

S.S. "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Médée," from Havre ex s.s. "Médée," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient" and "Ville de Constantin," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure, are being landed, and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 1st June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 1st June, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, the H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE

MR. J. F. ECA DA SILVA is no longer connected with our Canton Branch and the authority given him to Sign our Firm's Procuration there has been withdrawn.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

NO. 3 POLICE LAUNCH, built of teak-wood and yach, 1903.

Length B.P. 70 feet, breadth 13 feet, depth 8 feet.

Engines, compound surface condensing with cylinders 8" and 6" diam. x 12" stroke.

Boiler, cylindrical multitubular, return tube type, 7 feet diam. x 8 feet long x 125 lbs. W.P.

Accommodation for 2 Europeans forward and 13 natives aft.

Launch to be sold complete with all appurtenances, including dinghy, anchors, chains, &c.

Offers should be sent to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1900.

FOR SALE.

Just Unpacked

AN ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS FROM LONDON PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

Also BEST AMERICAN SUGAR CORN SEEDS FROM CALIFORNIA ALL IN PACKETS.

10 Cents each.

Apply to—GRACA & CO., No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1900.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS.

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1900 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters.

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

88-85, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRASSE (TARTARIC) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

THERAPION No. 1. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 2. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 3. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 4. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 5. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 6. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently suppurating infections, the use of which is indispensable for the foundation of perfect and solid recovery. It is a remedy of the most powerful and efficient nature, and is the only one that purifies the whole system through the blood, and the only one that removes all poisons from the body.

THERAPION No. 7. Internally shortens, cleans, freshens, removes all discharges, efficiently

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price, per Pint 50 cents
Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Fort House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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For postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On May 15, 1909, at Hapsh to Rev. and Mrs. P. T. DEMPSEY, a son.

DEATH.

On May 20, 1909, at Shanghai, ARTHUR EDWIN CHARLTON, Consulting Engineer, aged 34 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1909.

CENTRAL MARKET AMENITIES.

Apparently the only business of any special importance before the members of the Sanitary Board at yesterday's meeting had reference to a discovery made by Mr. Shelton Hooper on the occasion of a visit paid by him and the Head of the Department to the Central Market some time ago. The two members had gone to inspect the lighting arrangements at the market as the result of a discussion which had previously taken place at the Board, but it is not clear what decision they arrived at on that particular subject. Nevertheless, the visit was productive of one interesting revelation, namely the habit of certain Chinese coolies of using the fish tanks for bathing purposes. Now, we have no objection to the coolies following the injunction which declares that cleanliness ranks next to godliness, but when we learn that the fish tanks from which the public are served are used by coolies whose health may

be open to question we feel that stringent measures should be employed to prevent such a misuse of the market facilities as that indicated. Mr. Shelton Hooper's statement to the Board that "Owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases of the worst sort and diseases amongst the lower class Chinese, I consider the use of the fish tanks as baths a source of danger to the public health, an opinion which is shared by the medical men whom I have consulted on the matter," was by no means too strong. He merely echoed the opinion which every householder will entertain on hearing the facts. What we cannot understand is that Mr. Hooper, himself a staunch supporter of the Sanitary Board as the central authority on health questions, should have thought it necessary to represent the matter in the first instance to the Government instead of the Board itself. He seemed to feel that some explanation was necessary to account for his action because he is reported to have said: "There is no doubt as to the facts, for you, sir, were with me and witnessed the occurrence. I therefore communicated to the Government direct, because it seems to me a little doubtful as to who has authority to instruct the Sanitary Department. I don't know whether the Sanitary Board have, though I think they have, but at any rate the Government have the right to instruct them. It was for this reason I communicated direct. The Government seem to have treated the matter rather lightly and are trying to discount the incident on account of it having taken place after dark. Certainly it was after dark. The market is open to the public after dark, and it was for that reason we were there to report on the lighting. Any member of the public might have been present; man or woman, making purchases, and as I have said the thing is disgusting and revolting." So that after informally informing the Government direct, Mr. Hooper scarcely received that satisfaction to which he no doubt considered himself entitled. When he held that there seemed to be "something lacking" in the supervision of the market "most people will agree with him, though where the fault lies we cannot discern. Does it not appear that the members of the Board themselves are somewhat to blame? Their duty is not merely confined to the discussing of high politics, but it is also expected of them that they will make themselves personally acquainted with the actual conditions prevailing. And a surprise visit here and there would not be without profit, as the testimony of Mr. Hooper clearly shows. Moreover, it would afford the conscientious Inspector an opportunity of proving his worth. We hear plenty about the complaints against the Department, but nothing is said of those with whom no fault can be found, and in our opinion the good should be recognised equally with the bad. Of course that is merely a pious opinion. We confess we felt surprised to learn that Mr. Hooper was un-informed as to those responsible for the sanitary condition of the markets. "I would like to ask you," he said, "who is responsible for the markets? Has the Veterinary Surgeon anything to do with the markets? Morguever, I would like to know if there is any inspector of markets in charge, what his hours of duty are? Having said that, I should be glad to have an answer to these two questions." The President replied that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon has supervision over the meats sold in the market, while the actual cleanliness of the markets is under the Medical Officer of Health. Each market is under the inspection of the district in which it is situated. Well that is no new news, but if it is information to the members of the Board it is well that it has been elicited. The markets, at all events, are now to be purified and such practices as those represented to the Board as having taken place are to be abolished or, rather, rendered impossible by the increased vigilance of the inspectors, although it will mean that some unfortunate individuals will have to be on the spot from early morn till the markets close. With regard to the work of the officers of the Sanitary Department it is of interest to note that during a single fortnight 328 houses had been limewashed in the Eastern district, in the Central district 1,433, and in the Western district 2,502. There had been no prosecutions. That is evidence, we should say, that the officers are at least up and doing and how in face of these facts it is possible to reduce the staff as contemplated we are at a loss to understand. But then we are without that inside information which is possessed by members of the Board, information which might put a different complexion on the question. Still there the matter stands and Dr. Williams was perfectly correct when he intimated that the absence of prosecutions and exemptions showed that the Department was working without offending the susceptibilities of the Chinese.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SECOND Lieutenant L. Robertson, 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, has been promoted lieutenant after the exceptionally long service of exactly six years.

A FIRE broke out in the drying room at the International Cotton Mill, Pootung, at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday. The mill employees were able to put out the fire in fifteen minutes and the damage done is very trifling.

COMMISSIONER Tang Shao-yi has telegraphed to the Government asking it to place his resignation before the Throne. The Government, however, has endeavoured to prevail upon him to remain in service.

Mr. Valentine Chirol, Foreign Editor of The Times, arrived in Tokyo on 21st inst. Dr. Morrison, The Times Peking correspondent, was expected to arrive on Sunday or Monday, but Mr. Chirol will visit Peking before returning home by way of Siberia.

THREE coolies were charged in the Police Court this morning, with the alleged theft of 1,800 feet of piping from railings on Keadney, Conduit, Wong-nai-chong and Albert Roads of a total value of \$332, belonging to the Government. The case was remanded.

A SYNDICATE, prospecting 150 miles south of Suva on the sea coast, has struck oil, the gusher giving increasing quantities daily and indicating large reserves. The possibility of a cheap supply of liquid fuel is a discovery of the greatest importance to Egypt, and the unique geographical position should render the discovery valuable to the British Navy.

THE Secretaries of His Excellency Tang Shao-yi's mission returned to Peking on May 11 by train, coming via Siberia. Among them was Prince Ching's son, who was First Secretary of the mission. His Excellency Tang Shao-yi, after the audience with the Tsar, returned via Suva. He will not come to Peking at once, but will first go to his native place near Canton. P. & T. Times.

An exchange contains a pathetic story of how an Indian woman living north of the Port Arthur, Ontario, cut a piece of flesh from her body in an effort to procure food for her children when they were starving. The woman and children were in desperate straits. The last scrap of food had been eaten days before, and there was no game, though the woman hunted until her strength was gone. In this pitiable condition she secured a knife and cut a strip of flesh from her body. This flesh she used as a bait to catch fish, and thus sustained life until help arrived.

REAR-Admiral the Hon. Victor Alexander Montagu was 68 on 20th ult. He is the brother and heir presumptive of the present Earl of Sandwich. Entering the Navy in 1853, he had the remarkable experience of passing all his active service career as a midshipman. As a youth of 14 he was winning distinction at the blockade of the Russian Fleet at Kronstadt during the Crimean War, later was present at the bombardment and taking of Sebastopol. In 1857 he assisted to break up the flotilla of piratical warjunks at Fatsien, on the Canton River, and as one of the Pearl's naval brigade in the great Sepoy rebellion he took part in no fewer than 19 actions.

AT lunch, the day after leaving Hongkong, Captain Yagi, of the N. Y. K. Nikko-maru, was made the recipient of an address signed by all the saloon passengers who joined the steamer to Australia. The address expressed the utmost satisfaction with the accommodation and management, and specially referred to the efforts of the whole staff from the Captain downwards to make the voyage a pleasant one for their guests. Major Cardew, in making the presentation, thanked Captain Yagi on behalf of the passengers, all of whom he said he was sure would desire to soon make another trip in the Nikko-maru. The Hon. A. Brown also spoke in eulogistic terms. The address had been nicely illustrated by Mrs. and Miss Cardew. Captain Yagi was also presented with a handsome silver cigarette-case suitably inscribed. Considering that it was his first voyage to Australia, the Captain must feel the utmost satisfaction with this tangible recognition of his successful administration.

DROWNING FATALITY.

SAD ACCIDENT TO BRITISH BLUEJACKET.

A sad drowning fatality is reported to have occurred at a late hour on Thursday night, reports the Shanghai Mercury of 22nd inst., the victim being one of the men of H.M.S. Cadmus. About 10 p.m. on Thursday Leading Seaman George Frank Stewart, commonly known as Donald Stewart, and a companion were going on board P.M.S. Cadmus in a sampán. As the frail craft neared the ship both men stood up on the deck of the sampán ready to step on the gangway when the ship's side was reached. The sampán man suddenly slowed his craft round and there being a swell at the time the two men, losing their balance, were precipitated into the river. The sampán man on seeing his passengers in the water raised a cry for help, which was heard on board the Cadmus and a boat was at once lowered. In the meantime the sampán man had leaped over the side of his craft and caught hold of one of the struggling men and tried to haul him on board the sampán, but could not succeed and he clung to the man until assistance came. Meanwhile the boat from the Cadmus was searching for the second man who proved to be Stewart. No trace of him could be found. The other man was rescued from his perilous position and taken aboard the ship. The accident was then reported to the River Police, but up to the present no trace of the body has been found, though a close search has been made and the river dredged. The deceased was a native of Scotland and was quite a young man and greatly esteemed by his shipmates. He was a noted boxer and wrestler and had taken part in some of the recent boxing tournaments at Chai Gardens and other places.

THE IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before a Full Bench, comprised of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigot) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, further argument was heard in the case in which Leung Shui Kong, compradore to the Canadian Pacific Railway, appeals against the judgment of the Chief Justice, given against him in favour of the Imperial Bank of China (respondents) about a year ago. Messrs. M. W. Slade and H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. F. Paget Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., with whom was Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, represented the respondents.

In this case, the Imperial Bank of China, brought a claim against Leung Shui Kong:—

(1) To recover the sum of \$346,045.65 being the amount of surety of one Leung King Wo, deceased, under a written contract dated 28th August, 1897.

(2) Compounded interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum with half-yearly interests upon the various amounts composing the amount from the following dates, respectively:—

(a) Interest on \$126,993.15 from 15th November, 1901, until payment or judgment.

(b) Interest on the sum of \$10,606.70 from 1st May, 1902.

(c) Interest on three sums (\$55,444.75, \$13,516.52 and \$62,444) from 1st July, 1900, until payment or judgment.

The Chief Justice at the time held that the guarantor was responsible, and entered judgment accordingly. Hence the appeal.

Counsel addressed the court at length and judgment was reserved.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SUNNING RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th May.

The whole line of the Sunning Railway has been completed, for passenger traffic all through from Kung Yick Fui to the terminus at Tou Shan. The 16th day of this moon (the 3rd of June next) has been fixed for the opening of the through line. Yesterday the director of the Railway Company, Mr. Chan Yu He, accompanied by Mr. Yü Kin Yiu, called on H.E. Chang Jen Chun and requested him to take part in the ceremony on that auspicious occasion.

OPIUM DIVANS.

On information being received that there are at present a number of opium divans still open in Kow Kong, in the district of Namhoi, the Government Anti-opium Bureau yesterday despatched a waiyuan to proceed to the place to seal up all these establishments without previous notice.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Of late the Canton Anti-opium Association sent some of its members to deliver speeches in public places in this city on the evils of the drug. The members of this Association have shown great activity in the suppression of opium smoking, and since the creation of a body of detectives, many offenders against the anti-opium regulations have been arrested and fined.

PRATAS ISLANDS.

The native of Weichow Prefecture, residing in Canton, have again convened a meeting to take place on the 30th instant at the principal assembly hall, Ming I seen Tong, to discuss matters in connection with the Pratas Islands question.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER'S TRIAL.

The revolutionary leader, Tam Fook alias Tam Mun Ping, who was brought to Canton two days ago from Hunan where he was arrested, will not be tried until the return of Admiral Li Ching from the Paracels.

PIRACY OF TRADE MARK.

Two hundred cases of kerosene oil in tins with fraudulent imitations of the Standard Oil Company's trade mark were found in Honam. The owner was arrested and sent to the Namhoi magistracy where he was made to pay a fine of \$140 and the oil was ordered to be confiscated.

BANGKOK-SWATOW SHIPPING.

Competition between the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer and those of the China-Siam Steam Navigation Co. would appear to be rapidly reaching an acute stage, no doubt greatly to the delight of the coolies and other Chinese returning from Siam to China. Two vessels left Bangkok on 9th inst. for Swatow, the N. D. L. Rajahmuni and the steamer Proteus, chartered by the new company. The Rajahmuni, albeit she is by far the superior vessel and that the ridiculously low sum of 2 taels a head was charged for the 5 or 6 days' trip, only received 66 passengers while the Proteus took 600, the full number she is entitled to by law, although 8 taels a head was charged. The competition to point of fact is on an almost entire parallel with that which arose when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha commenced running boats here a few years ago and it will be interesting to watch the upshot. Straits Times.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

INQUIRIES FOR REMEDIES.

Prince Kung, Anti-Opium Commissioner in Peking, has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to make extensive inquiries in the countries to which they are accredited for efficacious remedies to cure opium habits in order that they may be introduced and used in China. His Highness and colleagues propose that prohibition of poppy plantations should precede that against smoking, but Duke Tsai Tsai holds the opposite view and contends that when smoking has been entirely suppressed, importation of opium as well as plantation will cease of its own accord. The Anti-Opium Commissioners have appointed deputies to proceed to the various provinces to make secret inquiries as to whether the Viceroy, Governors and other high provincial dignitaries are addicted to the habit. They will then report to the Commissioners who will impeach those discovered guilty of smoking opium. N. C. News.

STRONG MAN IN HONGKONG.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY BY "THE POCKET HERCULES."

At the invitation of Mr. Harold Evelyn (Ben Hur) a gathering of Press representatives and the medical profession of Hongkong attended the Hongkong Cinematograph yesterday afternoon. The show was one of the best of its kind seen in the Colony, and the audience showed their appreciation by their numerous scores.

The proceedings opened by the young athlete, who is only twenty-two years of age, and 150 pounds in weight, lifting on his feet 1,300 pounds of stone which was suspended on a large pole. This feat was accomplished with great ease.

The next item on the programme, we noticed, was the lifting of an iron dumb-bell, (weighing nearly 200 pounds) above his head and dropping it on to the nape of his neck. Then, at the invitation of the performer six of the spectators were invited to the stage, and one of the most marvellous scenes witnessed took place. These men, the lightest of whom weighed no less than 160 pounds, stood on the performer's frame, while he rested on two trestles. This item was much admired by those present. But the sensation of the evening was yet to be seen, Mr. Harold Evelyn, to the amazement of his audience, permitted a stone (weighing nearly 200 pounds) to be dropped, about four feet high, on his abdomen, from which it rebounded like a rubber ball.

From what we have said, it can be judged that the stamina of the athlete is remarkable. The second part of the performance consisted of a series of muscular poses, in which the wonderful development of the "Pocket Hercules" was displayed. The performance concluded by Mr. Evelyn dancing the superficial muscles of his anatomy in rhythm with music. Mr. Evelyn was specially examined by the doctors present, who expressed surprise at the suppleness of his muscles generally. The "show" is worth visiting.

A TRIP TO CHINA.

BANGKOK BANKER'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

CHAINED, IMPRISONED AND FLOGGED.

Mah Mee Soon, banker, broker, and merchant, is one of the best known Chinese business men in Bangkok, says the Siam Observer. He was born in the district of Taichu, China, came to Bangkok when he was sixteen and is now 45 years of age. He began life here as an ice-cream vendor, and became so well-known and liked that H. R. H. Prince Devawongse gave him special permission to vend ice-cream in the Royal Palace. By degrees he worked his way up the ladder till he reached the affluent position he enjoys to-day. Mah Mee Soon has a wife and three children in Bangkok and also a wife and three children in his native village Teo Yeo. He has made several trips from Bangkok to his native place, going via Swatow.

On November 3, 1908, Mah Mee Soon left Bangkok by steamer on one of these periodical trips. He had enjoyed about a month's rest in his native village, when one day a military company of 60 men with two officers came to his house, and, charging him with being a rebel, arrested him. He was bound with a chain around his neck and his hands fastened behind, and made to walk for a day to a railway station, where he was entrained and brought to Taychoo, the big town of the district.

TORTURE.

Here he was brought before a court and charged with being a rebel. This he denied, but his denial and explanations were not accepted and he was detained in prison. There are several prisons in this town and Mah Mee Soon was sent to one where 60 other prisoners were confined. After three or four days he was taken before the court again and asked to admit he was a rebel. He refused and was then put in the cage, the Chinese equivalent for the stocks, and kept there an hour. Again he was pressed to admit being a rebel, but refused. He was next ordered to be flogged. He got 50 strokes with a rod, then was brought before the court once again. Still refusing to answer as the court desired, he got flogged, 50 strokes at a time, till he got 200 and had become unconscious. The floggings lasted for over an hour and a half. Unconscious and bleeding he was carried on a board to the prison where he lay for eight days unable to move. After the lapse of eight days attempts were made to take his handprints as a token of his admission of guilt, but this he prevented. For this he was ordered to be again flogged, but seeing his flesh was too raw for further flogging he was put in the cage once more. He was altogether undergoing this torture for about 68 days, during which he was taken before the court seven times.

LIBERTY.

The last time he was taken before the court, he was informed a telegram had been received from Bangkok signed by several hundred people 'thou' touched for him. He was given to understand that the officials were satisfied he was a rich man from Bangkok and on complying with certain demands he was ultimately released on February 18 last. The expediting of his release was of course only by convincing those who required it that he really was a rich man from Bangkok. After recuperating for a month at his home near Teo Yeo, Mah Mee Soon returned to Bangkok, where he was interviewed to-day by a representative of this paper. When asked if he had made any complaint to the Chinese authorities, Mah Mee Soon smilingly replied that it would only involve explaining to many more that he was a rich man from Bangkok and the redress he was likely to obtain was not worth what it might cost to get it. To-day Mah Mee Soon looked none the worse for his remarkable experiences, and is very anxious to convey through the Siam Observer his grateful thanks for the kind efforts of his compatriots in Bangkok, which saved him possibly his head, at least much further suffering, at the hands of the Chinese authorities.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

INTERPORT CRICKET. SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. HONGKONG GARRISON.

SHANGHAI WON BY 38 RUNS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th May, 2.55 p.m.

SECOND INNINGS.

Shanghai's score in the second innings was 166 runs.

HONGKONG GARRISON.

Following are the detailed scores of the Hongkong Garrison team in the second innings:—

Capt. Bessley	10
Lieut. Green	25
Lieut. Anderson	22
Capt. Garnett	65
Capt. H. H. C. Baird	38
Lieut. Bagnall	24
Lieut. Byrne	1
Lieut. I. Innes (not out)	13
Capt. Brierley	3
Lieut. Crookenden	0
Capt. Greenway	5
Extras	9

Total

Shanghai thus won the match by 38 runs.

CHINA AND AMERICA. THE QUESTION OF STUDENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

The Waiwupu and the Board of Education have not arrived at an agreement concerning the despatch of students to America and so the matter has remained in abeyance.

Yesterday, the United States Minister inquired whether students were going to be sent or not, as in the event of their not proceeding to the States, America will demand a return of the commuted Boxer indemnity.

CHINA AND SWEDEN. THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

The Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden will be signed at an early date.

CHINA'S THANKS. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL ENVOYS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

Tai Hung-chi has been appointed Special Envoy to Russia and Prince Chen to Japan to return thanks to those countries for despatching special representatives to China on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor.

These Special Envoys will take their farewell instructions on the 30th inst. and will start on their mission on the 2nd prox.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

It is reported that the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be signed on the 28th inst.

It is forbidden to disclose any information (concerning the agreement).

THE TUNGKUANSHAN CONCESSION.

INDEMNITY FOR CANCELLATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

Sir John Lister Kaye states that the Waiwupu has mismanaged affairs in connection with the Tungkuanshan mines and there is no wonder, in consequence, that England should demand an indemnity of 8,000,000 (£8). However, if half that amount is paid Sir John is willing to surrender the concession.

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Viceroy at Nanking has received a telegram from the Waiwupu embodying the terms of a proposed contract from Sir John Lister Kaye. The main features are that the mining area should be extended to fifty square miles. The capital of the scheme will be £700,000 of which the Chinese should subscribe £350,000. The syndicate, in addition to what has been put up, will subscribe another £120,000, to be issued in London. Both China and the syndicate may appoint Managers and Engineers. The term of the concession will be for thirty years. The telegram states that Sir John will only be able to stay a fortnight in Peking. The Viceroy has been in conference with the Governor in Anhui with a view to opposing the proposition. N. C. News.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

REFORMERS.

PROPOSED REINSTATEMENT IN OFFICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

The Prince Regent proposes to reinstate in office the reformers who were implicated in the 1908 coup d'état.

A certain Grand Councillor has tried his best to dissuade the Regent from carrying out his intention for fear lest it might affect himself.

The Prince Regent would not, however, be prevailed by him and has made up his mind to put into effect his original idea.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

HOW FUNDS ARE TO BE RAISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

The Commissioners of the Naval Reorganisation Board have consulted the Grand Council on the advisability of increasing the duties for one year in order to raise funds for the Navy.

Chang Chih-tung, being adverse to the proposal, it has fallen to the ground.

WANG TA-HSIEH.

PERSONA NON GRATA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th May.

The natives of Chekiang have opposed the appointment of Wang Ta-hsieh as vice-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Whereupon the Grand Councillors propose to appoint him on the Deliberative Council, so as not to incur the displeasure of the people.

The following, from the N.C.D. News, explains the relation between H. E. Wang and the people of Chekiang:

AN OFFICIAL STRUGGLE.

It will be remembered that last year, when the Chekiang Railway Loan was concluded the agency of the province regarded it as having been forced upon them. Much indignation was felt against H. E. Wang Ta-hsieh, of Chekiang man, who was appointed to negotiate the question, probably on account of his previous appointment as Minister to the Court of St. James. Feeling ran high against ex-Minister Wang, so much so that the Chekiang people renounced him as a fellow provincial and his own clan refused to recognize him.

Time does not seem to have softened this anger. Recently, when Mr. Wang took up his Vice-Presidency of the Yuchuanpu, after his return from London, Mr. Tang Shou-ch'ien, President of the Chekiang Railway, dispatched a telegram to the Yuchuanpu, strongly requesting Mr. Wang's dismissal. The contention was that a man who had been unsuccessful in railway affairs should not be permitted to have anything further to do with railways; and his services, if valued at all, might be utilized in other ways. This request was accompanied with the information that its refusal would cause the writer's resignation of the presidency of the Railway.

President Tang stated that the installation of Wang to office in the Yuchuanpu was equivalent to an approval of Wang's former doings and policy, and a vote of censure on himself. He had resolved never to submit to the orders of the Yuchuanpu under the management of Wang and Sheng Kung-pao, who were also thoroughly hated by the Chekiang people.

Recent reports state that the Government intends this attempt to coerce it and is inclined to ignore the petition. On the other hand, the offended Vice-President "saves his face" by sending in his resignation.

A CHINESE NAVAL STUDENT.

HIS TOO CONSCIENTIOUS METHODS.

News from France says that a young Chinaman, a pupil on board the training ship *Borda*, has been arrested on a charge of stealing some papers from an officer's cabin. It appears that he went in company with a compatriot to Brussels to have the papers in question photographed and was apprehended on his return with the documents in his possession. When taken before a French magistrate on the charge of theft, Yen K'or Hwa indignantly repudiated the suggestion. "I am a Chinaman," he said, "and owe a duty to my country. I have been sent on board the *Borda* to become a competent naval officer, and I ought not to be kept in ignorance of anything that can be learned relating to a French vessel of war. It was my intention to replace the documents, and to use the photographs which I have taken in order to study them at leisure. I am not a spy or a thief." A correspondent was told at the Ministry of Marine that the documents stolen were of particular importance and the charge against the Chinaman is merely one of theft. He is, however, still in the Saint-Pierre.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING.

The programme of the second meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 29th inst., (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—3.30 P.M.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners at official meeting 1909 allowed 3 lbs. Winner at 1st Gymkhana to carry 10 lbs. extra. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won an official race at Hongkong, or China. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: Presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. 2nd prize: \$25.00. Entrance fee to go to winner.

Mr. C. E. Anson's Dunkerry, 158lbs.
Major Cobbel's The Thief, 155lbs.
Mr. C. E. G. Davidson's Seraph, 149lbs.
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Butcher, 152lbs.
Mr. D. L. M. Tamar, 162lbs.
Mr. K. K.'s Highland Heather, 149lbs.
Mr. H. G. Moore's Lyemum, 155lbs.
Penalty of 10 lbs.

2.—3.50 P.M.—WELTER RACE. HALF A MILE.—For all China pony hacks or polo ponies. To be ridden by owners; pony to have been property of rider for at least one month prior to date of sale. Catch weights 12 stones. Winner at 1st Gymkhana 14 lbs. extra. Open to members of Jockey and/or Polo Clubs, also members of both Services. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: Presented by Commodore H. Lyon, R.N. 2nd prize: \$25.00. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. Blank's White Heather, 168lbs.
Mr. Elwes' Kinkadee, 168lbs.
Major H. Findlay's Billy, 182lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Birthday, 168lbs.
Mr. K. K.'s Drachkegnau, 168lbs.
Penalty of 14 lbs.

3.—4.10 P.M.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lbs. Winner of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on 1 mile. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 5 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts.

Such a horse, remaining deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fee to go to winner.)
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 161lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 157lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 161bs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 157lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. M., 145lbs.
Mr. John Johnston's Just-in-Time (late White Heather), 161bs.
Messrs. Leab and Moore's Sportsman (late Volga), 151bs.
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Seafoam, 151bs.
Hon. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151bs.
Mr. Sherlock's Larkspur (late Cattistock), 146lbs.

4.—4.30 P.M.—TENT PEGGING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of three men, representing any recognized unit or club in the Colony. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same unit or club on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one unit or one club during the season, that is to say he must continue to compete for the unit or club, selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions.

Points will be awarded as follows:—
3 for each carry, say per team ... 9 points
or 2 for a carry under 20 yards ...
or 1 for a touch
3 for speed ... 3
3 for style ... 3
15

A dropped rear disqualifies the team for the run concerned.
Note.—Style means the proper and workmanlike handling of spurs and the synchronous working of a team. Points will be deducted from a team should the judge observe any member carrying his spear in a dangerous and unsportsmanlike manner.

The judges will deduct points if in their opinion a team is moving at too slow a pace. (To avoid delay, each team must be ready to compete, when called upon to do so by the starter. Any team not ready will be disqualified. Teams will run in order mentioned on the programme.)
1. R. A.—"A" Team { Col. Chamier, Capt. Finch.
2. R. A.—"B" Team { Capt. Climo, Capt. Leab, Mr. Moore, Major Eaton, Capt. Barker, Mr. Potter.
3. Buffs.—"A" Team { Mr. Wadd, Mr. Sill, Mr. Brice.

3. Buffs.—"B" Team { Col. Chamier, Capt. Finch.
4. Buffs.—"C" Team { Capt. Climo, Capt. Leab, Mr. Moore, Major Eaton, Capt. Barker, Mr. Potter.
5. Buffs.—"D" Team { Mr. Wadd, Mr. Sill, Mr. Brice.

The Hongkong Mounted Troop:—

5. "A" Team { Lieut. Johnston, Trooper Gedge, Trooper Dupree.
6. "B" Team { Sergt. Blason, Trooper Maxwell, Trooper McIlwraith.
5.—5.00 P.M.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of season 1908-09. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one race at 1909 meeting 7 lbs. extra: two or more races 12 lbs. extra. Winner at 1st gymkhana 7 lbs. extra. Winner at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Unplaced ponies at 1909 meeting allowed 3 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.00. First prize: Presented. 2nd prize: \$25.00. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)

Mr. C. E. Anson's Dunkerry, 158lbs.
Mr. Blank's Grey Back, 162lbs.
Mr. M. M. Brice's Gambler, 155lbs.
Messrs. D. L. M. Tamar, 159lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Barry, 146lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Little Dot Rose, 156lbs.
Admiral Lambton's Kamran, 162lbs.
Mr. Lawton's Theodolite (late Backstay), 167lbs.
Commodore H. Lyon's Swan, 161lbs.
Mr. H. G. Moore's Lyemum, 155lbs.
Mr. Selk's Macrew, 150lbs.
Penalty of 7 lbs. Penalty of 12 lbs.

6.—5.20 P.M.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: Presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 151bs.
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 158lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 154lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Best Friend, 158lbs.
Major W. A. Eaton's Game Chick, 142lbs.
Major Findlay's Whitebird, 140lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's Garth, 154lbs.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's H. M., 151bs.
Mr. J. Johnston's Just-in-Time, (late White Heather), 156lbs.
Mr. K. K.'s Highland Heather, 130lbs.
Messrs. Leab and Moore's Sportsman (late Volga), 150lbs.
Mr. L. K. Leeson's Seafoam, 151bs.
Hon. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 161bs.
Mr. Sherlock's Larkspur (late Cattistock), 148lbs.

7.—5.40 P.M.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. Handicap.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: Presented by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fee to go to winner.)
Mr. F. B. Deacon's Dart, 151bs.
Mr. Dryadust's Coxcomb, 158lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Triad, 154lbs.
Mr. Dryadust's Best Friend, 158lbs.
Major W. A. Eaton's Game Chick, 142lbs.
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Mr. L. K. Leeson's Seafoam, 151bs.
Hon. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 161bs.
Mr. Sherlock's Larkspur (late Cattistock), 148lbs.

LLOYD'S FIRE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

CONFLICT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Jiji*, in noting that the foreign insurance companies which have representative agents and transact business in Japan each deposit a security of ¥100,000, states that Lloyd's is undertaking fire insurance business and has succeeded in obtaining a contract from the Kanagawa Spinning Company to cover a risk of ¥200,000 on certain buildings. The Government, however, issued an order to Lloyd's requiring them to deposit the usual security of ¥100,000. Lloyd's, however, refused to obey the order, contending that the concern was not a joint stock company, but a credit corporation. Lloyd's did not maintain an agent in Japan, but merely appointed canvassers, and insurance policies were signed in England, so that the Government was unable to enforce its demand for security.

On hearing of this, says the *Jiji*, all the other foreign insurance companies have informed the Japanese Government that if Lloyd's are allowed to take risks in Japan without depositing security, the other companies will pursue the same course. Lloyd's is taking extensive fire risks in Germany, and the Japanese Government is making investigations as to the manner in which this business is managed in Germany. The eventual result of this question is being awaited with interest.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—The readjustment of the affairs of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company is being pushed on apace by Mr. Fujiyama, the new president of the company, but the work has not yet progressed far enough to allow him to enter upon negotiations with the creditors. The question of continuing the life of the company is now in the hands of the creditors. Of these the Government and the Suzuki Shoten of Kobe, are considered the most difficult to be dealt with. The *Jiji* reports that Marquis Katura, who holds the portfolio of Finance, being highly confident of Mr. Fujiyama's ability, has assured him that the Government will act in harmony with all the other creditors and not take independent action. If that is the case, adds the *Jiji*, no difficulty will be found in arriving at an arrangement with the Government. But, if the Suzuki Shoten insist on their demand for the company to carry out its promise to redeem ¥500,000 every half-year of its debentures issued to the firm to the amount of ¥4,500,000 in payment of the cost of the Dai Sugar Mill, it will render it impossible for the company to continue its operations. The promise was made privately by the last board of directors without the knowledge of the shareholders in general, so that it may be morally difficult for the firm to insist on the performance of the promise. In these circumstances, the question may be settled easier than is expected. The creditor banks, which have been invited to give their answer within two months regarding the proposal to reduce the capital of the company, have hinted that they will agree to the proposal if the new board of directors proves satisfactory. In the light of these facts, coupled with the appointment of Messrs. Fujiyama and Takayama, who represent the Mitsui firm, as directors of the company, it is believed by many that the readjustment will be carried out and the company be successfully reorganized.

CLOSING OF VLADIVOSTOK.

EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

Since the closing of the free port of Vladivostok a serious state of affairs has arisen in the port. As will be seen below, owing to the bad conditions at the Customs, the trade of the port is seriously dislocated, while the prohibitive tariff placed on imports has reduced Japanese shipments at the port to an unfortunate plight.

The *Dokkaya Okina*, of Vladivostok, reproduces a telegram dispatched to the representative for Primorsky province in the Duma, M. Shilo, by the president of the Vladivostok Boque Committee (corresponding somewhat to a board of trade), to the effect that an inspection of the condition of the Customs by the Committee has revealed a terrible state of affairs. The warehouse accommodation is "totally inadequate for the calls upon it. The existing sheds are in a dilapidated condition, and owing to the penetration of water the goods are being spoiled and becoming valueless. The warehouse yards are veritable mazes, in which the merchandise is floating about. The unloading of the steamer *Dokkaya* occupied three weeks instead of five days, and the consignees are still awaiting their goods. A responsible Customs staff has not yet been assured, though several meetings of the Customs Tax Department have taken place. In remedying this condition of affairs the Boque Committee invites the co-operation of consignees of goods. There is already a local fund of more than 200,000 roubles towards the improvement of the port, but for some unknown reason the allocation of the sum is delayed.

It is stated by the *Osaka Mainichi* that since the closing of Vladivostok a considerable fall-off in Japan's trade with the port has been seen. There are now four Japanese steamships engaged on the Vladivostok run—the N.Y.K. *Tokai-maru* from Kobe and *Osawa-maru* from Osaka, the O.S.K. *Horan-maru* from Tsuruga, and the *Kotsumaru* from the Hokkaido. Now according to information brought by an officer of the first-named vessel, since the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, not only have very heavy duties been imposed on wholly manufactured articles, but on soy, silk, rice, &c., exported from this country, the heaviest duties have been imposed; and the importation of these goods has apparently been entirely discontinued. The cargo carried on each voyage by the vessels above-named has now dwindled to no more than one or two hundred tons. Further, the export of bean-cake to Japan, which reached its highest point of prosperity last year, has ceased, and the trade this year has been entirely diverted to Europe, the bean-cake being exported thither by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Hence the steamers referred to are affected in both directions. But the quantity of bean-cake reaching Vladivostok by the Chinese Eastern Railway is increasing to an enormous extent, and the wharves at the port are being constantly piled up with mountains of beans or bean-cake. Now Russia is not a manufacturing country, and she has been compelled to look to other countries for her supply of manufactured articles. Owing to the fact that goods from the neighbouring country of Japan are for the most part apt to be of coarse manufacture, German goods have almost obtained the monopoly. The number of German vessels entering the harbour was very large, but they returned practically empty. Taking advantage of this circumstance, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha undertook the shipment to Europe of beans and bean-cake and derived much advantage therefrom. Every month thirty or forty thousand tons of bean-cake are exported, but it is all secured by the German boats, and the import into Japan is almost nil. It is apparently feared that this cannot now continue, owing to the arrival of fewer vessels at the port consequent on the restriction of imports. This is another example showing that the interference with the import trade has a serious effect on the whole trade of a port.

The present Japanese residents in Vladivostok number some 4,000. Since the closing of the free port heavy duties have been placed on imports, as stated. On silk, for example, a tax of over a hundred yen per cask is said to be imposed, while on the bales alone 50 yen or more each is collected. This makes the import of the beverage unprofitable. Again on rice, the staple food of the Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans, an import of 45 yen per 70 (nearly half a bushel) is exacted. As a result, says the *Mainichi*, the Japanese in the port are being reduced to a miserable plight. Of late the number of persons leaving Vladivostok and migrating to Northern Korea averages forty or fifty persons by every vessel leaving the port. On certain manufactured products no duty is imposed. Owing to the free admission of uncleaned rice (two Japanese merchants of Vladivostok, Messrs. Seno and Kurachi, who are, however, only in a small way of business, have begun to supply the Japanese and Koreans with rice by importing the uncleaned grain and cleaning it locally, but the success of the two merchants appears almost hopeless. In short, the trade of Japan with Vladivostok is gradually declining, and it is reported that the migration of resident Japanese to Northern Korea is inevitable.—*Japan Chronicle*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m. The Colonial Secretary will lay on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4). The Attorney General will move the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars and thirty-four cents to defray the charges of the year 1908; the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-1908; and Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for authorizing the construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

It is stated then when King Edward visited Portugal he added to the existing British-Portuguese treaty of friendship a stipulation for the construction of a large arsenal in the port of Lisbon, with docks extensive enough to accommodate the largest ironclads of the British navy. It is also stated that a clause was inserted for the reorganisation of the Portuguese royal navy, this to be carried out immediately the state of the finances of Portugal permitted. The Portuguese Government has now received from the British Government a Note, in the most friendly terms, advising it to comply with the stipulation as early as possible in the interest of both countries.

Yesterday there were presented to Parliament the plans of the new arsenal, and they met with general approval. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,500,000 sterling. It will be open to British naval constructors to tender for the construction of three ironclads and several torpedo boats and destroyers.

Co-day's Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 31st instant, WHIT MONDAY.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [442]

SITUATION WANTED.

ADVERTISER, a Young Gentleman, with previous experience and thorough knowledge of office routine, seeks position in a mercantile office. Excellent references. Out-ports no objection.
Please address: "ALPHA,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [443]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR," FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [444]

OPIMUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

We have already noticed the decline in popularity of opium cultivation in the Behar and Benares Agencies (writes the *Pioneer*) and the annual report by the Bengal Board of Revenue shows in detail the reasons which influence the ryot in preferring other crops to that of the poppy. Unfavourable seasons; the rise in prices of food-grains; and the dearth of labour have all contributed to bring about a change. The average area cultivated has steadily diminished, and the villagers no longer look to the poppy plot to put money into their pocket, whatever may be the character of the season. Mr. Shiras, who took charge of the Behar Agency last October, draws attention to the fact that the price paid to the cultivator for opium has remained fixed since 1894, while the price of other agricultural produce has risen. As regards rice in North and South Behar its average price from the ten years ending with 1894 was Rs. 3-2, or 23 per cent higher. It the case of barley, which is said to compete more directly with opium, the increase averaged 17 per cent. But this does not show the great rise in the last two or three years. In 1906 and 1907 the prices of rice and barley were actually 70 and 55 per cent, above the decimal average of 1884-94 and last year the figures were higher still. Mr. Shiras says:

"On this plot close to his dwelling the ryot raises his most valuable crops, namely, tobacco, chillies, potatoes, mustard, etc., and all these things are direct rivals of opium. Barley and wheat are also mentioned in the reports as competitive, and sugar-cane competes indirectly by using manure. It is said also that Java indigo is recently ousting the poppy from its place in the Java plant remains in the ground for two years, and cannot therefore be grown as an alternating crop." One of the opium officers goes so far as to say that any crop now pays better than poppy, and this would really seem to be the case. It is clear from these statements that Government will have no difficulty in restricting the area under poppy in Behar, and that the cultivators will willingly fall into line in the matter. The less productive lands will no longer be licensed and the poppy crop will dwindle to small dimensions. In favourable seasons, when the rainfall is good, the crop will probably pay a fair return, but so long as the prices of other products remain high there will be none of the old eagerness to cultivate the poppy.

LISBON'S NEW ARSENAL.

BRITISH REQUEST FOR THE WORK TO BE ACCELERATED.

Lisbon, April 23.
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Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

BUTTER.

AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE.

"Buttercup" Brand..... 65 cts. a lb.
"Dairymaid" 70 " " "
"Daisy" 75 " " "
Pastry Butter 60 " " "
Cooking 40 " " "

OUR SPECIAL "HONEY-SUCKLE" BRAND.

\$1 per lb.

This butter, which is absolutely fresh, is undoubtedly the finest in Asia.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1909. [380]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (late occupied by Madame Fay).
Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [376]

INSURANCE MAN seeks Engagement.

25 years' experience with Leading Fire Companies. Open for Hongkong or China Coast ports. No objection to shipping or retail stores.
Apply—
"VICTOR,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [382]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 8.15

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADDOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RATES AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,006,234	{ Final of £4 and bonus of \$1-for 1905 @ ex 1/8 = \$16.25 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$980 sellers London £90 }
National Bank of China, Limited	90,995	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £10,000 }	\$10,231	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$51 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$850	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,757,757 \$1,815,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$19 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£14	£5	{ Tls. \$50,000 Tls. 308,747 Tls. 118,377 }	Tls. 160,311	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$850	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,748,400 \$1,748,400 }	\$2,464,911	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 }	5 1/2 %	\$845 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$994,415 \$1,000,000 }	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$850	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 }	\$1,038	\$1 for 1906	7 %	\$11 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$39	{ \$204,038 \$204,038 \$204,038 }	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$20,270	Final of 1/4 making \$2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$31 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = £3.134	4 %	\$73 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = £3.134	4 %	\$73 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 5 1/2 buyers Tls. 5 1/2 buyers 60/9 buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£61,817	Second interim of 1/4 for a/c 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 5 1/2 buyers Tls. 5 1/2 buyers 60/9 buyers }
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$68	{ \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 10.4.1908	4 %	\$26 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 48,479 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 48,479 }	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000 }	Dr. \$135,811	\$3 for 1907	3 1/2 %	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,179	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	3 1/2 %	Tls. 730 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£11,550	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 31.12.09	7 %	Tls. 17.50 b.
Rio Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Dr. £4,191	No. 12 of 1/6 = 18 cents	7 %	\$91 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000 }	Dr. \$7,431	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	5 1/2 %	\$11
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$20,108	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	11 %	\$38 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$18,778	Final of \$1 making \$8 for 1908	11 %	\$55 sa. and b.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 23,718	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 %	Tls. 14 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,257 Tls. 607,257 Tls. 607,257 }	Tls. 21,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 163 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.09	6 %	Tls. 103 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Dr. \$2,250	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	6 %	\$10
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$16	\$16	{ \$801,968 \$801,968 \$801,968 }	\$24,611	\$1.30 on old and 60 cents on first year's issue	6 %	\$8
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$25	{ \$400,000 \$400,000 \$400,000 }	\$13,918	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$71 ex n.f.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$38,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$41 sa. and b.
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Ko-woon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$378	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 }	Tls. 14,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 %	\$44
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,825	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 123 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$6,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$31
Indo National Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,373	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Lao-Kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 4 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 111
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 700,000 Tls. 700,000 Tls. 700,000 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 400
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Asbestos Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	{ \$107,550 \$107,550 \$107,550 }	£648	1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 %	\$103
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	9 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$11,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	4 %	\$61 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,850,000 \$1,850,000 \$1,850,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	3 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	11 %	\$101
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$3,751	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 1/2 %	\$8.50 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$21 ex div.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$6,700	Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$14
Matschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouwen- plaatse in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 110,682	1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	7 %	Tls. 1,150
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Dr. 18,640	None	3 1/2 %	\$14
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112 1/2 b.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 1 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1908	6 %	Tls. 140 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	10,150	£20	£20	{ £203,000 £203,000 £203,000 }	Tls. 35,938	Final of 3/4 making 4 1/4 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 415 buyers
South China Morling Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$50,622	None	5 1/2 %	\$14
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$3
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000 Tls. 400,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	12 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$72	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,160	80 cents on 9,500 ord shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$6,438	Interim of 50 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$9
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 }	\$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30 June, 1906	5 1/2 %	\$4 sales

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA"

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vегueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

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Denmark's Pride

HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments in modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in its ability to restore vitality, strength, and health to the human system. It is a powerful tonic, and its effects are most marked in cases of general debility, nervous exhaustion, and all other conditions of weakness. It is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with any of the above conditions, and its use is highly recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties be equalled in all cases of poor blood, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, and restoring the blood to its normal state. It is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with any of the above conditions, and its use is highly recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
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FURNITURE STORENo. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong
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Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
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Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
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"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave it every satis-
faction."
(Sd) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Telephone, 6th August, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 175 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
of Factory.In Bags of 450 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
of Factory.SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
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